

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Daryl Dean Schroeder	§	Art Unit:	2618
		§		
Serial No.:	09/994,634	§	Confirmation No.:	7723
		§		
Filed:	November 28, 2001	§	Examiner:	Tuan Pham
		§		
For:	Wireless Computer Monitor	§	Atty. Dkt. No.:	10015860-1
		§		(HPC.0499US)

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R § 41.37

Sir:

The final rejection of claims 1-3, 5-13, 21-23 and 25-31 is hereby appealed.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP. The Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the State of Texas and having a principal place of business at 11445 Compaq Center Drive West, Houston, TX 77707, U.S.A. (hereinafter "HPDC"). HPDC is a Texas limited partnership and is a wholly-owned affiliate of Hewlett-Packard Company, a Delaware Corporation, headquartered in Palo Alto, CA. The general or managing partner of HPDC is HPQ Holdings, LLC.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-3, 5-13, 21-23 and 25-31 have been finally rejected and are the subject of this appeal. Claims 4, 14-20, and 24 have been cancelled.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendment after the final rejection of May 7, 2009 has been submitted. Therefore, all amendments have been entered.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The following provides a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the independent claims involved in the appeal, referring to the specification by page and line number and to the drawings by reference characters, as required by 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(v). Each element of the claims is identified by a corresponding reference to the specification and drawings where applicable. Note that the citation to passages in the specification and drawings for each claim element does not imply that the limitations from the specification and drawings should be read into the corresponding claim element.

Independent claim 1 recites a display monitor (Fig. 1:120; Spec., p. 4, ¶ [0012], ln. 3), comprising:

a monitor wireless transceiver (Fig. 1:151) configured to receive from a computer wireless transceiver (Fig. 1:169) of a computer main unit (Fig. 1:160) wireless signals containing video data, wherein the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signals (Spec., p. 4, ¶ [0014], ln. 1 – p. 5, ¶ [0015], ln. 8; p. 6, ¶ [0018], ln. 1-7; p. 8, ¶ [0026], ln. 1-6);

a computer display device (Fig. 1:130; p. 5, ¶ [0016], ln. 1-3); and

a display driver (Fig. 2:207) coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver, wherein said display driver is configured to receive from the monitor wireless transceiver the extracted video data, translate the extracted video data to produce translated video data, and provide the translated video data to the computer display device (Spec., p. 7, ¶ [0022], ln. 4-12).

Independent claim 9 recites a computer system (Fig. 1:100), comprising:

a computer main unit (Fig. 1:160) having a unique address associated therewith (Spec., p. 4, ¶ [0012], ln. 1-8; p. 6, ¶ [0021], ln. 1-3);

a computer wireless transceiver (Fig. 1:169), coupled to said computer main unit, for relaying wireless communications to and from said computer main unit (Spec., p. 4, ¶ [0014], ln. 1-11); and

a first wireless computer monitor (Fig. 1:120), said first wireless computer monitor comprising;

a monitor wireless transceiver (Fig. 1:120) performing wireless communications (Spec., p. 5, ¶ [0015], ln. 1-8); and

a computer display device (Fig. 1:130; Spec., p. 5, ¶ [0016], ln. 1-9), wherein

said monitor wireless transceiver is configured to wirelessly communicate with the computer wireless transceiver, wherein said wireless communication includes data and said unique address (Spec., p. 6, ¶ [0018], ln. 1 - ¶ [0019], ln. 7; ¶ [0021], ln. 1-3),

a display driver (Fig. 2:207) connected between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver (Spec., p. 7, ¶ [0022], ln. 4-5),

the monitor wireless transceiver to receive wireless signals containing video data from the computer wireless transceiver, and the display driver to translate video data contained in the received wireless signals to translated video data provided to the computer display device (Spec., p. 7, ¶ [0022], ln. 4-12).

Independent claim 25 recites a computer system (Fig. 1:100) comprising:

a computer main unit (Fig. 1:160; Spec., p. 4, ¶ [0012], ln. 1-8);

a computer wireless transceiver (Fig. 1:169) connected to said computer main unit (Spec., p. 4, ¶ [0014], ln. 1-11); and

a first wireless computer monitor (Fig. 1:120), including:

(a) a monitor wireless transceiver (Fig. 1:151) configured to receive from said computer main unit via said computer wireless transceiver wireless signals containing video data, wherein the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signals (Spec., p. 4, ¶ [0014], ln. 1 - p. 5, ¶ [0015], ln. 8; p. 6, ¶ [0018], ln. 1-7; p. 8, ¶ [0026], ln. 1-6),

(b) a computer display device (Fig. 1:130; Spec., p. 5, ¶ [0016], ln. 1-9), and

(c) a data translator (Fig. 2:207), coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver, for receiving from the monitor wireless transceiver the extracted video data, translating the extracted video data to produce translated video data, and providing the translated video data to the computer display device (Spec., p. 7, ¶ [0022], ln. 4-12).

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

- A. Claims 1, 25 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 1.
- B. Claims 1-2, 5-8, and 25-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Riazi (U.S. Patent No. 6,748,005).
- C. Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Beetesson (U.S. Patent No. 5,877,745).
- D. Claims 9-10, 12-13, 22-23 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Batke (U.S. Patent No. 7,200,649) and further in view of Arnold (U.S. Patent No. 5,905,719).
- E. Claims 27-29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Gawne (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0165007).
- F. Claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Batke and Arnold (U.S. Patent No. 5,905,719) and further in view of Beetesson.
- G. Claims 21 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Batke and Arnold and further in view of Gawne.

VII. ARGUMENT

The claims do not stand or fall together. Instead, Appellant presents separate arguments for various independent and dependent claims. Each of these arguments is separately argued below and presented with separate headings and sub-headings as required by 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(vii).

A. Claims 1, 25 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 1.

1. Claims 1, 25, 31.

Claims 1, 25, and 31 were rejected under § 112, ¶ 1, as purportedly failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically, the Examiner argued that the following subject matter is not described in the specification: “the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signal.” 05/07/2009 Office Action at 5.

Appellant respectfully disagrees with this assertion. The subject matter of the claim need not be described literally (*i.e.*, using the same terms or *in-haec verba*) in order for the disclosure to satisfy the written description requirement. M.P.E.P. § 2163.02 (8th ed., Rev. 7), at 2100-186. Although the term “extract” is not specifically used in the specification, it is noted that ¶ [0018] on page 6 of the originally filed application describes wirelessly transferring data between the computer main unit 160 and the wireless computer monitor 120, where the wireless transfer can be through RF communication, IR communication, and so forth. As explained in ¶ [0014] on page 4 of the application, the wireless transceiver 169 can communicate using RF signals, IR signals, and so forth. The monitor wireless transceiver 151 of the wireless computer monitor 120 depicted in the present application receives the wireless signals (RF signals, IR signals, or other signals) from the wireless transceiver 169 of the computer main unit 160.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the data that is transferred wirelessly between the computer main unit 160 and the wireless computer monitor 120 is carried in wireless signals (RF signals, IR signals, or other signals) communicated between the wireless transceiver 169 and the wireless transceiver 151. A person of ordinary skill in the art would also clearly understand that the receiving wireless transceiver would receive the wireless signals carrying the data and would extract the data from the wireless signals.

Thus, it is clear that the claim language at issue is adequately supported by the specification, and therefore, the claim language complies with the written description requirement.

Reversal of the § 112, ¶ 1, rejection of the above claims is respectfully requested.

B. Claims 1-2, 5-8, and 25-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Riazi (U.S. Patent No. 6,748,005).

1. Claims 25, 26.

Claim 25 recites a monitor wireless transceiver (that is part of a wireless computer monitor) configured to receive from a computer main unit via a computer wireless transceiver **wireless signals containing video data, where the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signals.** Claim 25 further recites a data translator for receiving from the monitor wireless transceiver the **extracted** video data, translating the **extracted** video data to produce translated video data and providing the translated video data to the computer display device.

In an Office Action dated January 29, 2007, the Examiner had conceded that Riazi fails to “teach data translation means, coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver.” 01/29/2007 Office Action at 14. This concession by the Examiner was correct, as it is clear Riazi fails to provide any teaching of a data translator for translating extracted video data to produce translated video data.

However, taking an inconsistent position in the present Office Action, the Examiner now argues that Riazi discloses the subject matter of claim 25. As purportedly disclosing a data translator as recited in claim 25, the Examiner cited the following passages of Riazi: Figure 8; monitor display 14; video-audio receiver and demodulator 110; col. 5, ln. 64-65; col. 6, ln. 1-15; col. 10, ln. 60-61. 05/07/2009 Office Action at 6.

The primary basis for the assertion that Riazi discloses the “data translator” of claim 25 is the Examiner’s contention that the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 converts or translates video data received from a base station. *Id.*

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, a demodulator does **not** translate data. A demodulator is an electronic circuit used to recover or extract information modulated on a carrier wave or signal. *See, e.g.*, THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY[®] OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Edition (defining "demodulate" as "[t]o extract (information) from a modulated carrier wave"); Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary (defining "demodulate" as "to extract the information from (a modulated signal)"). Therefore, all the demodulator 110 of Riazi is performing is **extracting** the video data from RF signals received from the base station 20 of Riazi. **Extracting** video data from a modulated carrier wave or signal, as performed by the demodulator 110 of Riazi, clearly does not constitute **translating** video data contained in wireless signals, as recited in claim 25.¹

In fact, a key teaching of Riazi that would indicate that no **translation** is being performed by the demodulator 110 of Riazi is the statement in column 6 of Riazi that the "video displayed on the display 14 [of the wireless handheld device depicted in Fig. 8 of Riazi] **replicates** the video which would be displayed by the local PC monitor 46" Riazi, 6:1-2 (emphasis added). Thus, the statement that the video displayed on the display 14 **replicates** the video displayed by the local PC monitor 46, which is associated with the PC 30, strongly indicates that **no translation** is performed; otherwise, the replication (which means no conversion) of video on the PC monitor 46 and the handheld display device 14 would **not** be possible.

¹ An example definition for "translate" is "[t]o convert a data file from one file format to another, or to convert a program from one programming language to another." *See* WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD COMPUTER DICTIONARY, 10th ed., p. 337 (previously submitted).

The various passages of Riazi cited by the Examiner also do not disclose the claimed subject matter. Col. 5, ln. 64-65, of Riazi refers to the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110. Col. 6, ln. 1-15 of Riazi refers to the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 receiving and demodulating (i.e., extracting) the video and audio information sent from the base station, and states that the video data displayed on the display 14 **replicates** the video data that would have been displayed by the local PC monitor. This passage of Riazi actually supports Applicant's argument rather than supports the rejection. Col. 10, ln. 60-61 of Riazi, refers to a hand-held terminal receiving video and audio signals.

None of the passages cited by the Examiner provide any hint of a data translator to receive from a monitor wireless transceiver **extracted** video data (which was extracted by the monitor wireless transceiver from wireless signals received from the computer main unit via the computer wireless transceiver), and to **translate** the **extracted** video data to produce translated video data.

The Response to Arguments section of the 05/07/2009 Office Action argued that the video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110 of Riazi has two parts: a video-audio receiver part and a demodulation part. 05/07/2009 Office Action at 2. The Examiner argued that the video-audio receiver part receives an RF signal from a base station 20 and the RF signal includes a video-audio data and carrier signal. *Id.* The Examiner also argued that the video-audio receiver part **converts** the video-audio data received from the base station 20 for displaying the video data to the monitor display 14 and to produce the audio signal to the headphone output port 24. *Id.*

The foregoing statement by the Examiner reveals a basic misunderstanding of what occurs when an RF signal is received by a receiver. It is clear that the RF signal carries the data,

and that the video-audio receiver merely **extracts** the data from the RF signal that is received from the base station 20. The video-audio receiver part of Riazi clearly would not perform any translation of the video-audio data that is carried in the RF signal, as all the video-audio receiver part does is to obtain (*i.e.*, extract) the video-audio data (unchanged) from the RF signal.

The Examiner agreed with Appellant's argument that the demodulator part of the video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110 merely extracts information. Thus, it is clear that both parts of the video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110 identified by the Examiner perform merely data extraction, with no conversion (translation) performed.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that claim 25 and its dependent claims are not anticipated by Riazi.

Reversal of the final rejection of the above claims is respectfully requested.

2. Claims 1, 2, 5-8.

Independent claim 1 is similarly allowable over Riazi. Specifically, with respect to claim 1, Riazi fails to disclose a display driver coupled between a computer display device and a monitor wireless transceiver, where the display driver is configured to receive from the monitor wireless receiver the extracted video data (video data extracted by the monitor wireless transceiver from wireless signals), translate the extracted video data to produce translated video data, and provide a translated video data to the computer display device.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that claim 1 and its dependent claims are not anticipated by Riazi.

Reversal of the final rejection of the above claims is respectfully requested.

C. Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Beetesson (U.S. Patent No. 5,877,745).

1. Claim 3.

In view of the allowability of base claim 1 over Riazi, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection of dependent claim 3 over Riazi and Beetesson has been overcome.

Reversal of the final rejection of the above claim is respectfully requested.

D. Claims 9-10, 12-13, 22-23 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Batke (U.S. Patent No. 7,200,649) and further in view of Arnold (U.S. Patent No. 5,905,719).

1. Claims 9, 10, 12, 13, 22, 23.

Independent claim 9 was rejected as purportedly obvious over Riazi, Batke and Arnold.

To make a determination under 35 U.S.C. § 103, several basic factual inquiries must be performed, including determining the scope and content of the prior art, and ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue. *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 U.S.P.Q. 459 (1965). Moreover, as held by the U.S. Supreme Court, it is important to identify a reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine reference teachings in the manner that the claimed invention does. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385 (2007).

The obviousness rejection of claim 9 over Riazi, Batke and Arnold is based on the incorrect assertion by the Examiner that the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 of Riazi translates video data contained in received wireless signals to translated video data provided to the computer display device. More specifically, as recited in claim 9, the monitor wireless transceiver receives wireless signals **containing** the video data from the computer wireless

transceiver, and the display driver translates the video data **contained** in the received wireless signals to translated video data provided in the computer display device.

What the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 of Riazi would have performed is to extract video data from wireless signals – the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 would not have translated video data contained in the received wireless signals to translated video data, as recited in claim 9.

Batke and Arnold were cited by the Examiner for their purported discussion of IP addresses. However, Batke and Arnold fail to provide any hint of a display driver to translate video data contained in received wireless signals to translated video data. Therefore, even if Riazi, Batke and Arnold were to be hypothetically combined, the hypothetical combination of references would not have led to the claimed invention.

Moreover, in view of the fact that none of Riazi, Batke, and Arnold provide any hint of translating video data contained in received wireless signals to translated video data provided in a computer display device, it is respectfully submitted that a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been prompted to combine the teachings of Riazi, Batke, and Arnold to achieve the claimed subject matter.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection of claim 1 and its dependent claims is erroneous.

Reversal of the final rejection of the above claims is respectfully requested.

2. Claim 31.

Claim 31 depends from claim 9 and is therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 9. Moreover, claim 31 further recites that the monitor wireless transceiver is to **extract** the video data from the received wireless signals, and the device driver is to translate the **extracted**

video data to the translated video data. As explained above in connection with claim 25, Riazi clearly does not provide any hint of the foregoing subject matter of claim 31. Therefore, the obviousness rejection of claim 31 is further defective for this additional reason.

Reversal of the final rejection of the above claim is respectfully requested.

E. Claims 27-29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Gawne (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0165007).

1. Claims 27-29.

In view of the allowability of base claims 1 and 25 over Riazi, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection of dependent claims over Riazi and Gawne has been overcome.

Reversal of the final rejection of the above claims is respectfully requested.

F. Claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Batke and Arnold (U.S. Patent No. 5,905,719) and further in view of Beetesson.

1. Claim 11.

In view of the allowability of base claim 9 over Riazi, Batke, and Arnold, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection of dependent claim 11 over Riazi, Batke, Arnold, and Beetesson has been overcome.

Reversal of the final rejection of the above claim is respectfully requested.

G. Claims 21 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Riazi in view of Batke and Arnold and further in view of Gawne.

1. Claims 21, 30.

In view of the allowability of base claim 9 over Riazi, Batke, and Arnold, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection of dependent claims 21 and 30 over Riazi, Batke, Arnold, and Gawne has been overcome.

Reversal of the final rejection of the above claims is therefore respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, reversal of all final rejections and allowance of all pending claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 2, 2009

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VIII. APPENDIX OF APPEALED CLAIMS

The claims on appeal are (claims 4, 14-20, and 24 have been cancelled):

1 1. A display monitor, comprising:
2 a monitor wireless transceiver configured to receive from a computer wireless transceiver
3 of a computer main unit wireless signals containing video data, wherein the monitor wireless
4 transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signals ;
5 a computer display device; and
6 a display driver coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless
7 transceiver, wherein said display driver is configured to receive from the monitor wireless
8 transceiver the extracted video data, translate the extracted video data to produce translated video
9 data, and provide the translated video data to the computer display device.

1 2. The display monitor of claim 1, wherein said monitor wireless transceiver is
2 configured to employ radio frequency (RF) communications, and wherein said wireless signals
3 are RF signals.

1 3. The display monitor of claim 1, wherein said monitor wireless transceiver is
2 configured to employ infrared (IR) communications, and wherein said wireless signals are IR
3 signals.

1 5. The display monitor of claim 1, further comprising:
2 an audio port configured to connect one or more audio devices to said display monitor;
3 and
4 an audio driver;
5 wherein said audio port and said audio driver are connected to said monitor wireless
6 transceiver and are configured to relay data between said computer main unit and said one or
7 more audio devices in a wireless manner.

1 6. The display monitor of claim 5, wherein said audio port and said audio driver are
2 configured to relay data to and from said one or more audio devices.

1 7. The display monitor of claim 1, further comprising:
2 a keyboard port configured to connect a keyboard to said display monitor; and
3 a keyboard driver;
4 wherein said keyboard port and said keyboard driver are connected to said monitor
5 wireless transceiver and are configured to relay data from said keyboard to said computer main
6 unit in a wireless manner.

1 8. The display monitor of claim 1, further comprising:
2 a pointing device port configured to connect one or more pointing devices to said display
3 monitor; and
4 a pointing device driver;
5 wherein said pointing device port and said pointing device driver are connected to said
6 monitor wireless transceiver and are configured to relay data from said one or more pointing
7 devices to said computer main unit in a wireless manner.

1 9. A computer system, comprising:
2 a computer main unit having a unique address associated therewith;
3 a computer wireless transceiver, coupled to said computer main unit, for relaying wireless
4 communications to and from said computer main unit; and
5 a first wireless computer monitor, said first wireless computer monitor comprising;
6 a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications; and
7 a computer display device, wherein
8 said monitor wireless transceiver is configured to wirelessly communicate with
9 the computer wireless transceiver, wherein said wireless communication includes data and said
10 unique address,
11 a display driver connected between said computer display device and said monitor
12 wireless transceiver,
13 the monitor wireless transceiver to receive wireless signals containing video data
14 from the computer wireless transceiver, and the display driver to translate video data contained
15 in the received wireless signals to translated video data provided to the computer display device.

1 10. The system of claim 9, wherein said computer wireless transceiver and said
2 monitor wireless transceiver employ radio frequency (RF) communications.

1 11. The system of claim 9, wherein said computer wireless transceiver and said
2 monitor wireless transceiver employ infrared (IR) communications.

1 12. The system of claim 9, wherein said first wireless computer monitor further
2 comprises:
3 an audio port configured to connect one or more audio devices to said wireless computer
4 monitor; and
5 an audio driver;
6 wherein said audio port and said audio driver are configured to relay data between said
7 computer main unit and said one or more audio devices in a wireless manner.

1 13. The system of claim 12, wherein said audio port and said audio driver relay data
2 both to and from said one or more audio devices.

1 21. The system of claim 9, further comprising a second wireless computer monitor,
2 said second wireless computer monitor having a unique address for wireless communication, and
3 including a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications, and a computer
4 display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver of the second wireless computer
5 monitor, wherein said second wireless computer monitor is configured to receive unique data
6 from and transmit unique data to said computer main unit in a wireless manner through said
7 monitor wireless transceiver and said computer wireless transceiver, concurrently with said first
8 wireless computer monitor.

1 22. The system of claim 9 wherein said first wireless computer monitor further
2 comprises:
3 a keyboard port to connect a keyboard to said wireless computer monitor; and
4 a keyboard driver;
5 wherein said keyboard port and said keyboard driver are connected to said monitor
6 wireless transceiver and are configured to relay data from said keyboard to said computer main
7 unit in a wireless manner.

1 23. The system of claim 9, wherein said first wireless computer monitor further
2 comprises:
3 a pointing device port to connect one or more pointing devices to said wireless computer
4 monitor; and
5 a pointing device driver;
6 wherein said pointing device port and said pointing device driver are connected to said
7 monitor wireless transceiver and are configured to relay data from said one or more pointing
8 devices to said computer main unit in a wireless manner.

1 25. A computer system comprising:

2 a computer main unit;

3 a computer wireless transceiver connected to said computer main unit; and

4 a first wireless computer monitor, including:

5 (a) a monitor wireless transceiver configured to receive from said computer main
6 unit via said computer wireless transceiver wireless signals containing video data, wherein the
7 monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signals,

8 (b) a computer display device, and

9 (c) a data translator, coupled between said computer display device and said
10 monitor wireless transceiver, for receiving from the monitor wireless transceiver the extracted
11 video data, translating the extracted video data to produce translated video data, and providing
12 the translated video data to the computer display device.

1 26. The system of claim 25, wherein the data translator comprises a display driver.

1 27. The system of claim 25, further comprising a second wireless computer monitor,
2 and wherein each of said first and second wireless computer monitors has a unique address for
3 wireless communication, such that each of said first and second wireless computer monitors is
4 configured to receive unique data from said computer wireless transceiver concurrently with the
5 other of said first and second wireless computer monitors.

1 28. A system comprising the display monitor of claim 1, and further comprising:
2 a second wireless computer monitor comprising:
3 a second monitor wireless transceiver configured to receive from the computer
4 main unit via the computer wireless transceiver video data;
5 a second computer display device; and
6 a second display driver coupled between the second computer display device and
7 the second monitor wireless transceiver, wherein the second display driver is configured to:
8 receive from the second monitor wireless transceiver video data contained
9 in wireless signals transmitted from the computer wireless transceiver,
10 translate the received video data from the second monitor wireless
11 transceiver to produce translated video data, and
12 provide the translated video data to the second computer display device.

1 29. The system of claim 28, wherein the wireless computer monitors have unique
2 addresses that are communicated in wireless communications between the computer main unit
3 and the wireless computer monitors.

1 30. The system of claim 21, wherein the first wireless computer monitor also has a
2 unique address.

1 31. The system of claim 9, wherein the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the
2 video data from the received wireless signals, and the device driver is to translate the extracted
3 video data to the translated video data.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

(1) The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4th Edition (definition for “demodulate”).

(2) Merriam-Webster’s Online Dictionary (definition for “demodulate”).

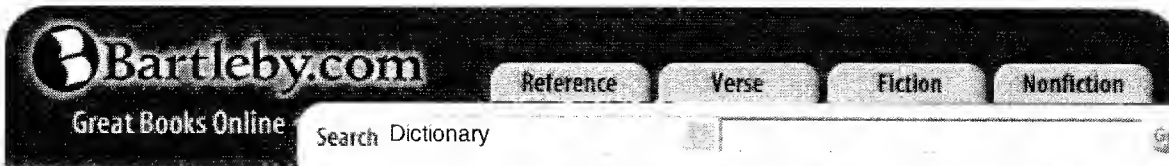
Both references (1) and (2) above were submitted with the Reply to Office Action filed by Applicant on February 6, 2008.

(3) Webster’s New World Computer Dictionary, 10th Edition, p. 337 (definition for “translate”)

Reference (3) was submitted with the Reply to Office Action filed by Applicant on August 19, 2008.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.



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démodé

demodulation

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The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language: Fourth Edition. 2000.

demodulate

SYLLABICATION: de·mod·u·late

PRONUNCIATION: dē-mōj'ə-lāt', -mōd'yə-

TRANSITIVE Inflected forms: **de·mod·u·lat·ed**, **de·mod·u·lat·ing**, **de·mod·u·lates**

VERB: To extract (information) from a modulated carrier wave.

OTHER FORMS: **de·mod' u·la'tor** —NOUN

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démodé

demodulation

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va=demodulate

One entry found.

demodulate


Main Entry: **de·mod·u·late** 


Pronunciation: \ (,)dē-'mä-jə-'lāt\

Function: *transitive verb*

Date: 1927

: to extract the information from (a modulated signal)

— **de·mod·u·la·tion**  \ (,)dē-'mä-jə-'lā-shən\ *noun*

— **de·mod·u·la·tor**  \ (')dē-'mä-jə-'lā-tər\ *noun*

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WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD™

COMPUTER DICTIONARY

10TH EDITION

By Bryan Pfaffenberger, Ph.D.



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pointer on-screen as one uses his or her thumb or fingers to rotate a ball in the keyboard or in a case near the board. Unlike a mouse, a trackball does not require a flat, clean surface to operate; as a result, trackballs are often used on portable or notebook computers. See *pointing device*, *clip-on pointing device*, *finger pointing device*, *snap-on pointing device*.

buffering A hard disk design feature in which the entire contents of a hard disk are read into a memory area, after which the user requests the information. The track is requested by the hard disk controller and host adapter. Track buffering reduces the need for interleaving, so all data is read from the hard disk in one burst. Enhanced Small Device Interface (ESDI) drives are track-buffered; should the drive fail, the data is lost.

button A pointing device that enables the user to move the mouse pointer by pressing a button. To click, one taps his or her finger on the surface or press a button.

bytes per inch (bpi) A measurement of the storage density of magnetic disks, floppy disks. The greater the bpi, the more data the disk can hold. In DOS, double-density 5.25-inch floppy disks are rated at 360 bpi, and high-density 3.5-inch disks are formatted with 96 bpi. High-density 3.5-inch floppy disks are formatted with 135 bpi.

seek time The time a floppy disk drive requires to move the read/write head from one track to the next. Track-to-track seek time is much less than access time in comparing files.

feed A printer paper-feed mechanism in which continuous paper is pulled into and through the printer's sprocket wheel. The sprockets fit into the holes on the left and right edges of the paper. Dot-matrix printers nor-

mal printers require one to spend time carefully separating the pages after printing.

trademark A form of intellectual property (IP) protection that is granted to a word, phrase, symbol, or design, or combination of these that uniquely identifies the source of goods from competitors. (A similar form of protection, called a service mark, is available to companies that provide services rather than goods.) A firm that first uses a trademark possesses the right to register it with a national trademark office. Once registration is in hand, the firm can more easily prevent its competitors from emulating the protected trademark. Unlike copyrights and patents, trademarks are granted in perpetuity as long as they are in continued use. See *copyright*, *intellectual property (IP)*, *patent*, *trade secret*.

trade secret A form of intellectual property (IP) protection that enables firms to protect knowledge or techniques that are essential to their capability to compete effectively. Unlike patents, trade secrets are not subject to time limitations, and the underlying knowledge or technology need not be disclosed in a formal application. However, trade secret protection ceases to exist the moment the secret is made public, even by illegal means. In the United States, trade secret protection is governed by state law rather than federal law and is subject to certain restrictions, such as the right of users to reverse-engineer a product to gain access to knowledge that is not subject to trade secret protection. See *intellectual property (IP)*, *patent*, *reverse engineering*.

traffic The volume of messages sent over a network.

transactional application In a local area network (LAN), a program that creates and maintains a master record of all the transactions in which network participants engage, such as filling out invoices or time-billing forms. If a system crash results in the loss of data, this record can be used to

transaction processing system See *TPS*.

transceiver Concatenation of transmitter and receiver. 1. In local area networks (LANs), an adapter that enables a workstation to connect to the network cabling. 2. In wireless wide area networks (WANs), a modem that can send and receive data via radio frequencies. See *PDA*.

transducer A device that converts a detectable physical phenomenon, such as sound, pressure, or light, into electronic signals that can be processed by a computer.

transfer rate The number of bytes of data that can be transferred per second from a disk to the microprocessor after the read/write head reaches the data. The maximum transfer rate is limited by how fast the disk rotates and the areal density of the data on the disk (or how fast data passes under the drive head). These inflexible hardware limitations can be overcome by caching disk information. See *access time*, *ESDI*, *hardware cache*, *SCSI*.

transform and lighting processing (T & L) In 3-D gaming adapters, a hardware capability that dramatically improves three-dimensional processing performance by taking over display tasks that would otherwise have to be performed by the computer's CPU.

transient See *song*.

transient command See *external command*.

transistor An electronic device with three connectors that can be used for switching or amplification. Invented at Bell Laboratories in 1947, transistors are simple semiconductor devices that provide an inexpensive, low-power replacement for the bulky, power-consuming, and unreliable vacuum tubes that were used previously for amplification and switching purposes in electronic circuits.

transistor-transistor logic (TTL) mon-

TTL monitors work only with Hercules and MDA video adapters; they have been replaced by monitors that conform to Video Graphics Array (VGA) and Super VGA display standards.

transition effect In multimedia production, an effect that is added to add visual interest to a transition between content segments. Examples of transition effects include fade-outs, barn doors, wipes, and left-to-right slide-ins.

translate To convert a data file from one file format to another, or to convert a program from one programming language or operating system to another.

Transmission Control Protocol See *TCP*.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol See *TCP/IP*.

transmitter In push media, a program that sends updated information to subscribers. An example is Cactant's Transmitter, which automatically downloads updates to Java programs installed on subscribers' computers.

transparency A see-through piece of acetate that can be displayed during presentations by overhead projection. Laser and inkjet printers can both print transparencies, but be sure to get the right kind of transparency material—inkjet transparency material will melt inside a laser printer.

transparency adapter A scanner attachment that allows one to scan slides and transparencies.

transparent A computer operation or entity that programmers have made invisible so that it does not have to be dealt with. A transparent computer function is present, but cannot be seen; a virtual computer function is not present, but can be seen. Microsoft Word, for example, inserts formatting codes in a document, but they are transparent—one sees only his or her formatted text. A random access memory